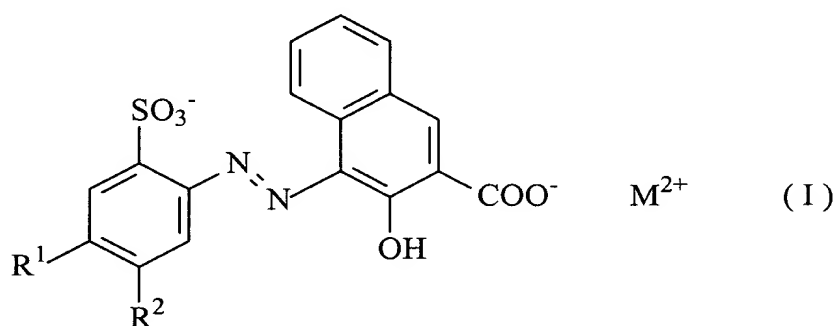
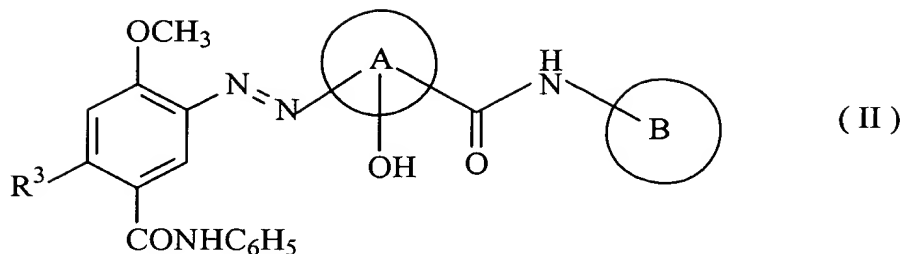


hue. Since a compound represented by the formula (II) is likely to be positively charged, in the case where it is used for a negatively charged toner, the agglomerate of particles containing the colorant (toner core material) is coated with particulate resin so that the colorant is not exposed. Thus, the toner can be negatively charged. When a compound represented by the formula (I) or (II) is included in a toner obtained by an emulsion polymerization agglomeration method, a desirable magenta hue can be obtained. Thus, the compound represented by the formula (I) or (II) can be especially advantageous as the colorant of the toner of the present invention.



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group preferably having 1 to 8 carbons or a halogen atom, provided that at least one of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  is a halogen atom, and M represents Ba, Sr, Mn, Ca or Mg.



wherein A and B each, independently, represent an aromatic ring which can be substituted, and  $R^3$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an aminosulfonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted or an aminocarbonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted.

Please replace the heading at page 106, lines 5-7, as follows:

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COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 12 (Example wherein particulate resin comprising wax encapsulated therein is coated over the outermost layer)

### IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claims 27 and 28 as follows:

27. (Amended) A toner comprising:

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a binder resin and a particulate wax, wherein the toner has a volume-average particle diameter of from 3 to 12  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a half value width of a number-average particle diameter of particulate wax contained therein, when a cross section of the toner is observed, of 0.06  $\mu\text{m}$